

have, in their application, prevented the re-importation of medicines. Further, these amendments mandate the study of "the effect on importations . . . on trade and patent rights under federal law."

I welcome this study and look forward to its completion. However, let's be clear that the Congress has not, through the enactment of this amendment, changed our long-standing, bipartisan U.S. trade policy and negotiating objectives, including strong and effective protection of intellectual property. The negotiating objectives of the United States have been explicitly established in law and remain to obtain the strong and effective protection of intellectual property rights in full accord with our rights under the WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs) at a minimum and whenever possible, to obtain enhanced protection of intellectual property, on an accelerated basis. As section 31 5(2) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act explicitly provides, "it is the objective of the United States . . . to seek enactment and effective implementation by foreign countries of laws to protect and enforce intellectual property rights that supplement and strengthen the standards of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights."

In summary, the enactment of this Agricultural Appropriations bill does not affect or change U.S. trade law and policy, including our strong commitment established in law to the adequate and effective protection of intellectual property rights abroad.

IN HONOR OF LUIS P.  
VILLARREAL

**HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 24, 2000*

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, today, I congratulate Luis P. Villarreal, who received the 2000 Presidential Award for Excellence in Science, Mathematics and Engineering Mentoring for his work in developing science education and research programs to assist minority students at the high school and university level. Mr. Villarreal is a professor of molecular biology and biochemistry at the University of California, Irvine (UCI). He was selected as one of ten individual recipients to receive this prestigious award.

Mr. Villarreal began his academic career when he enrolled in a community college to become a medical technologist. Encouraged to continue his education, he went to complete a 4-year degree in chemistry and then entered graduate school. As a researcher in biology, Mr. Villarreal is currently doing research on the connection between cervical cancer and viruses. He also manages a million-dollar annual budget for the minority science program at UCI.

His greatest reward is to help struggling students achieve success in college, and to encourage them to become scientists. One of his students remarked that he is relaxed, but brilliant and very funny. Through his mentoring program, Mr. Villarreal has guided many under-represented students into the sciences. These students participate in a rigorous academic and research training program that is mentored by faculty members. The program

includes paid internships, tutoring, academic advising, faculty seminars and participation at national conferences.

Colleagues, please join with me as we honor Mr. Luis P. Villarreal for his outstanding academic and educational achievements.

#### TRIBUTE TO SELMA LOCK

**HON. DIANA DeGETTE**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 24, 2000*

Ms. DeGETTE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the notable accomplishments and extraordinary life of a woman in the First Congressional District of Colorado. It is both fitting and proper that we recognize this community leader for her exceptional record of civic leadership and invaluable service. It is to commend this outstanding citizen that I rise to honor Selma Lock.

Selma Lock was a remarkable woman who lived a remarkable life. She touched the lives of many people and made a tremendous impact on our community. Her indomitable spirit sustained her through many travails and enormous hardship. Born in Vienna, Austria, her young life was spent as a refugee fleeing Nazi oppression. She and one sister were separated from the family and hid in Budapest. After the war, she was reunited with her mother and siblings and learned that her father was killed at Auschwitz. The family then tried to enter Palestine, but was ordered to spend a year in a war camp in Cyprus by British forces. After the British occupation, the family was allowed into Palestine and Selma joined the Hagannah, fighting on the front lines. Soon after, she became ill with tuberculosis and left Israel. In 1953, she came to Denver to treat her condition at the National Jewish Hospital. Although she lost one lung to this disease, she persevered and enrolled at the University of Colorado Extension Center in Denver. After completing her education, she became a pioneer in radiology at Rose Memorial Hospital and founded the mammography department. She served as head of the department for many years and became a clinical instructor for interns and radiology students at the college.

I had the privilege of working with Selma in a political organizing capacity. Those who knew her understood that Selma's true passion was politics. But it was never politics for the sake of politics. For Selma, politics had a high purpose and there was always a fundamental fairness that motivated her endeavors. She was well known in democratic circles for her outspoken commentary and years of service to the Democratic Party. As a precinct committee person, a House district captain, a member of the Denver Executive and State Central Committees, Selma made an immeasurable contribution to the Democratic Party. She played an instrumental role in winning many local, State, and national elections including those of Mayor Federico Pena, Congresswoman Pat Schroeder, and President Clinton. I was also honored to have Selma's support and friendship.

In 1982, then Governor Richard Lamm appointed Selma to fill a vacancy in the Colorado House of Representatives where she served for a short time. She was a delegate to four

Democratic National Conventions, served on the national rules committee and served as a Presidential elector from Colorado as well. In 1994, Selma was given the much deserved "Democrat of the Year" award by the Colorado Democratic Party.

To borrow a term from Yiddish, Selma was a mensch—a real human being who is an upright, honorable, and decent person. Selma lived a life of meaning and one that was rich in consequence. It is the character and deeds of Selma Lock and all Americans like her, which distinguishes us as a nation and ennobles us as a people. Truly, we are all diminished by the passing of this remarkable woman. Please join me in paying tribute to the life of Selma Lock. It is the values, leadership, and commitment she exhibited during her life that has served to build a better future for all Americans. Her life serves as an example to which we should all aspire.

#### COLORADO RIVER BASIN SALINITY CONTROL ACT AMENDMENTS

SPEECH OF

**HON. JAMES V. HANSEN**

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, October 23, 2000*

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 1211, the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act. This act is a tremendous step forward in addressing water quality issues of the Colorado River. Through the passage of S. 1211 we are making practical the control of salinity upstream from the Imperial Dam in a cost-effective manner.

In 1995, we created a pilot program authorizing the award of up to \$75 million in grants, on a competitive-bid basis, for salinity control projects in the Colorado River Basin. The result of this pilot program has been a substantial drop in the cost per ton of salt removal. This legislation increases the program to \$175 million in grants in order to continue to provide assistance to further reduce the salt content of the Colorado River.

This bill is part of a long-term strategy to keep salt from running off into the Colorado River which flows 1,450 miles through Utah, California and five other Western States. The Bureau of Reclamation is authorized to rehabilitate miles of irrigation canals by lining them with clay, cement and other materials or with pipes to keep the water from seeping into the soil. Reducing the nine million tons of salt picked up by the Colorado River on its trip downstream helps farmers and all water users from Utah through Nevada and Arizona to California.

By addressing the salinity issue, we not only protect the water supply of approximately 25 million people who depend on the drinking water delivered by the Colorado River, we also encourage landowners to control erosion and runoff of soils and salts into it. Mr. Speaker, this bill is an extremely important measure to ensure the lifeline of the American West remains as such.